













## TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

A prominent young Chicago man shot and killed by a woman at Omaha. The Knights of Labor decide against Barry's appeal. The claims of Dakota to Statehood presented to Gen. Harrison. Transports a train and terrorize a town in Massachusetts. Later returns from California. Railway accident near Colfax, Wash. President Fitzgerald issues an appeal for funds for Parnell's defense. An escaped Tennessee murderer captured. Departure of a scientific expedition from New York for Central America. Lord Randolph Churchill on the Saville affair. Perry Belmont to be Minister to Spain. Chairman Barnum arrested in British Columbia. The motor man, committed to jail at Philadelphia. Yellow fever at Jacksonville. Princeton defeats Harvard at football. Tragic affair at Mt. Vernon, Ky. Outrages by Italian railway laborers near Sherbrooke, Quebec. Earthquake in Massachusetts. Simpson, the Northern Pacific Express Company employee, arrested in British Columbia. Two convicts shot while attempting to break jail at Nashville. Women protest against Chinese being admitted to the Knights of Labor. The crew of the wrecked ship St. Albans rescued. A sensational libel case in France. King William seeking a compromise with Queen Natalie. A Calcutta man arrested at New York. Another failure at Durham, N. C. Admiral Baldwin dead. Prize fight on Long Island. Columbia College to have an annex.

LETTERS written "under the influence"—whether it be spiritual or spirituous—will have to be translated before they can be inserted in THE TIMES.

THE Chinese won't permit more than one washhouse on a block. It would be a good idea for the Police Commissioners to follow the same course in licensing saloons.

THE latest suggestion of a method for disposing of criminals is that of a New York doctor, who proposes to feed them the flesh of consumptive animals, in the interest of science.

THE Boston Journal observes the signs of the times. It says: The large number of tourists for California who have been already shown in which way the tide of travel will turn this season.

A GOOSE can stand a temperature of 61 below zero. We are not told how many degrees a Democrat can stand, but judging by the manner in which they bear up, we should say that they can give the goose several points.

IT is now about time for the rural correspondent to take pen and paper in hand, and twining his leg around the chair-rung and sticking out his tongue, indite an epistle to the editor, ending thus: "The farmers are jubilant. More anon."

THE Trombone has devoted about six columns during the past week to the "great coal famine," and yesterday devoted another column to show that there is no fear of a famine; that there will be plenty of coal, and that all talk of a coal famine is simply absurd. Of such does enterprising "germanism" consist.

KEELEY must now produce a model of his mysterious motor, or languish in jail for an indefinite period. Keeley has made a pretty good living out of his "mystery" for a number of years, but the credulity of his backers seems at length to have given out. The great need of the age is a motor that will "mote."

SECRETARY BAYARD won't talk about the result of the election, but his home organ is not so reticent. It charges the Democratic defeat to the "selfish, un-American, unnatural, unpatriotic, trading, greedy, debasing and degrading spirit which pervades and presides over the politics of the so-called metropolitan city, which embraces, illustrates and typifies all that is disgraceful in American politics."

THE Anschlag case retains its remarkable character to the end. One of the most astonishing things that has happened in connection with it is the disagreement of the doctors over the autopsy. Is Anschlag's brain to take the place of Emperor Frederick's larynx? Heaven forbid! Let's nip it in the bud—the discussion, not the brain.

THE funniest reason for Mr. Cleveland's defeat in New York which we have seen so far is that advanced by the New York Evening Post, which says:

"Mr. Cleveland was beaten in the State of New York, not because a majority of the voters condemn his policy on tariff reform, but because a majority of the voters would not sustain for the Presidency a party which nominated a man like David B. Hill for the Governorship."

When it is remembered that Hill was elected by a large plurality, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the Democrats are very hard up for explanations.

## "The Next Battle"—The City Election.

As we have previously stated, the Republicans have it in their power to carry the coming municipal election, if they so desire. Should they lose, it will be because they do not nominate good men, and if good men are not nominated it will be because respectable citizens do not take sufficient interest in the election.

While the Republicans have a very large majority in this city, as was clearly shown in the recent election, it must not be forgotten that a very large number of thinking Republicans do not believe in drawing strict party lines in municipal affairs. That is to say, if their party nominate as good men as the other side, these Republicans will support them by preference; but supposing such is not the case—should men be nominated whose character is not clean—they will feel no compunction or hesitation about supporting the opponents of such vulnerable candidates. In this course we opine that they are right, and that their conduct is that of good citizens and level-headed business men, always supposing that their ideas of what constitutes a good official are such as appeal to reason and common sense; not the theoretical imaginings of visionary reformers. What would be thought of the president of a corporation who should engage a rogue as book-keeper, in preference to an honest man, simply because the former was a Democrat or a Republican or a Prohibitionist? A city is a corporation, on a large scale.

Viewing the municipal contest from such a standpoint, it appears to us that the action of those good citizens who maintain an attitude of expectancy, saying to either party, we will pick out from your tickets those whom we consider the best men, and if a good man is lacking for any office, will place him by a nominee of our own—it appears to us, we say, that such action is worthy of praise rather than blame, as it is calculated to awake in both parties a spirit of emulation in the selection of worthy men, the result of which can but be beneficial to the city. We must here again, however, add the proviso that the demands made by such citizens must not overstep the bounds of reason and practicality. They must not expect too much at once, nor attempt to reform the city or the world in a day.

The Republicans know what is before them. Success or failure depends on themselves. We have already outlined the course which, in our opinion, they should pursue. Briefly stated, it is this:

First—A straight Republican ticket, on which only first-class men shall have place.

Second—High license—say \$1000 a year—collectable yearly, half yearly, or, at least, quarterly, in advance. The latter provision is a very important one.

Third—The more effectual regulation and control of the saloons, including midnight closing, the suppression of all disorderly houses and the gradual restriction of the number of drinking places, now too large. (The question of closing between midnight of Saturdays and daylight of Mondays might also be taken up by the friends of law and order with propriety and advantage.)

Fourth—Close surveillance of the vicious and criminal classes; the severe punishment of convicted offenders; full and complete protection to person and property.

To which we now add, as equally important—

Fifth—A broad, liberal and comprehensive, while at the same time careful and economical, system of guarding and advancing the material welfare of the city—in short, such a government as will give the corporation a "sound mind in a sound body."

This is what the Republicans must do, if they wish to succeed. They can, if they will. Will they?

The Educational Tenacity of a Political Campaign.

The Presidential campaign is over, and we have elected a Republican President. Not since the great issues which moved the people just previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion has the popular pulse been so universally quickened, and the popular interest so fully enlisted, as in the campaign just closed.

As far as the Republican party was concerned, the campaign was a campaign of intellect, and the greatness of its educational results is shown in the magnificent majorities which so many of the States gave for Harrison. Looking at the momentous questions which divided the two great parties, it is not so much a triumph of party as a triumph of principles that we have achieved. The great issues at stake were kept constantly before the minds of the people. In the workshop, on the farm, in the college and the counting-room, the question of free trade or protection was met every day, and all the arguments that could be urged in favor of both sides were brought forth. This campaign was a great political college, in which every thoughtful and intelligent citizen was an earnest student.

Very carefully were the scales adjusted by both parties. Very watchful were they of whatever might help to turn the balance in their favor. Very attentively were the questions of political economy studied by the people. They were determined to accept the solution of no problem without first having a full and clear demonstration of the same. There were doubtless many in both parties who heretofore have accepted the *ipse dixit* of their leaders, who, in the important questions which assailed the material prosperity of the Nation at large, were not content to let others do their thinking for them. Results were very generally traced back to their causes. The condition of the laboring classes in America was carefully compared with that of the laboring classes of other countries, and the causes producing such difference were well-considered. And the result was that the American

people had no difficulty in discerning which of the two great parties is the party of progress and the friend of labor.

We believe in the future of America. In the gradual uplifting and enlightenment of the masses, who make up the population of the country, and we believe, too, that one of the best schools for their education is the political campaign, where the principles underlying the Government and the policies controlling party organizations are freely discussed. It is in this school that the foreigner learns the difference between a republic and a monarchy, where he learns that the wisest laws are the product not of thrones, but of the minds of the sovereign people, and he comes to perceive finally that the intelligence, stability and wisdom of the Government is dependent upon the general elevation of the masses.

A Corrector Corrected.

The Herald expert on election returns who sets out to read THE TIMES a lecture on accuracy of figures, should devote himself conscientiously to a study of the words "majority" and "plurality." Instituting a comparison yesterday, by which the manifest intention was to show that THE TIMES was a mile out of the way, he gives this as the results shown:

Harrison's majority, 3693	3764	3236
Cleveland's majority, 3334	2888	4029
McKim's majority, 3447	2399	4572

If the Herald's editor had been possessed of proper knowledge and discrimination, he would have known that the figures quoted as "official" and "Tribune" represent pluralities, while the figures quoted from THE TIMES represent majorities. There is a wide difference between the two—and they can no more be placed alongside of each other for the purpose of comparison than a saw and a saw-horse.

A majority is the excess of votes which a candidate receives over any single competitor. For example, the plurality of the Harrison electors over the Cleveland electors is 3693; the majority (over Cleveland, Fisk and Curtis combined) is 2346.

THE TIMES admits an inaccuracy of figures as given Friday, owing to the fact that the type was pried in the make-up, and in hurriedly setting the table to rights, at a very late hour, the compositor got what was intended for Vandever's majority opposite Harrison's name, and the figures were otherwise tangled.

This, however, furnishes no excuse for the Herald's ignorance of the simplest rules of calculation in attempting to make a TIMES majority square with an official plurality.

The Sewage Question.

We publish today an interesting and important contribution on the sewage question, with special reference to the city. It is written by John P. Culver, the civil engineer, of this city, who has devoted much attention and study to this question. This communication deserves careful consideration. While we need a sewerage system, and need it badly, we had better wait a few months longer rather than take an expensive step in the wrong direction. We make no argument either for or against the West system, but desire to impress upon those whose duty it is to examine into the merits of the plan the desirability of extreme caution before they commit the city to any particular scheme. As far as the financial part of the proposition goes, if the West system does what is claimed for it, it would certainly suppose that a company ought to pay for the sewage of a city like Los Angeles rather than be paid to take it.

THE local organ of the Roman Church says, editorially, that it was invited to join the other religious people of Los Angeles in their warfare against vice and crime, but declined, because they are heretics, and adds:

Another reason is that, to the very preaching of Protestant ministers must be traced most of the corruption, the demoralization of youth particularly, those very ministers groan under, rant and rant about. This we have also recorded in a previous issue.

Whatever virtues may be possessed by our esteemed papal contemporary, neither modesty nor charity is certainly among them.

ELISE REYNOLDS, the frequently exposed medium, is to open here tonight with her "theatrical tricks." If these people would advertise themselves as jugglers, such as they are, we should have no criticism to make, except, perhaps, that it was a poor show for the money; but as long as they make pretensions to the possession of supernatural powers, we shall continue to denounce them as vulgar, mercenary frauds, who ought to be in jail.

THERE is a Chicago man who still hopes that Cleveland is elected. He bases this hope on the rumor that the Prohibitionists of New York believe that their votes in that State were counted for Harrison instead of Fisk. Hope springs eternal in the Chicago man's breast, especially when he is a "rainbow-catcher."

LET the candidates for the Council be pledged to have the streets paved with all possible speed, and kept thoroughly clean. Economy in this line of necessary expenditures is the grossest extravagance, for it will cost us a hundred dollars for every present dollar we save.

IX eastern business circles there is rejoicing over the election of Harrison, without much regard to party, race, color or previous condition of Cleveland—except in the case of Mr. Cleveland, who weighs 300 pounds.

A TON of doughnuts were made by Newport ladies for Republican paraders the other night just before election. The ladies must have been Democrats in disguise, who wanted to reduce the Republican majority.

FROM a report made to the Knights of Labor by Mrs. Barry on woman's work and wages in this country, it appears that the "sweating" system is by

no means confined to England. The statements made by Mrs. Barry show a shocking state of affairs in some of the manufacturing industries of the United States, where girls and women are employed at starvation wages and submitted to insult besides.

The charges contained in this report are sufficient to justify the appointment of a committee of investigation by Congress. If women and children have to slave and starve under a high protective tariff, there is something radically wrong somewhere.

PRACTICALLY no government is said to exist in Hayti. Uncle Sam may be called upon to establish a protectorate.

CLEVELAND'S plurality in Arkansas is 27,210.

## THE SAUNTERER.

I was passing up Fort street on Friday, when I noticed in front of some of the real estate offices a number of teams standing. In a double-seated carriage sat a couple of ladies, one of whom was holding the lines attached to a spirited horse. Behind this carriage was a long wagon, to which was harnessed a magnificent pair of horses—large, powerful animals, restive and high-strung, pawing the ground in their impatience to be up and away; yet those horses had been left there in the midst of carriages and waiting teams, unattended and with nothing to prevent them from dashing at any moment into the carriage in front, and into the various equipages about them. The driver, a serious-looking man, had followed, and the owner who left them thus on a busy business street was guilty of the most careless and negligent punishment.

The counterpart of that awful Slough of Despond, which is described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," he who binds his horse enough to have stayed Christian in his onward journey toward the Heavenly city, had it not been for the help of the "Shining Ones" who found him along First street, with his bottomless mare and his high-strung steed just after a rain is deep enough to deter any celestial pilgrim from setting out on his journey toward the Heavenly city, he would have been lost in the mire of that thoroughfare. It is just the place for the "Giant Despair" to build his castle, where he could sit and pick the bones of those who had fallen by the wayside.

After a week of warm sunshine, which will be sure to come after the rain, I look forward to a tramp upon the hills, just to take a peep at Nature as she rises from the slough of despond, and as she comes, blades of grass thrusting up their tender heads above the rain-washed soil. What an army of them there will be upon every hillside. What a number of them will be upon the hills. Their drum beat will be the countless water drops falling the streams, the chirp of the cricket. In place of the flag, the winged glory of the butterfly flutters in the sunshine. The movement of the leaves will be the only sound. Onward, but upward, will the mighty host march, conquering the barrenness of the hills, the stillness and the nothingness in it beauty like a garment. It is the conquest of desert wastes by the living and tireless forces of vegetation. It is a conquest which no man can achieve. It is a conquest which no man can achieve. It is a conquest which no man can achieve.

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## POWDERY ON TOP.

**Knights of Labor Throw Out Barry's Charges.**

**The Expelled Member Threatens to Make Startling Disclosures.**

**Women Protest Against Chinamen Entering the Order.**

**Other Eastern Dispatches—Tramps Terrorize a Town in Massachusetts—Six of the Gang Captured Alive and One Dead—Noted Train-robber Shot.**

**By Telegram to the Times.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] In this morning's session of the Knights of Labor convention, the Committee on State of the Order got the floor ahead of the Grievance Committee, and the time was devoted to hearing its reports. On recommendation of this committee the treasurer was ordered to pay delegates mileage on the last day of the session at the rate of 4 cents a mile each way.

In view of the small sum reported in the treasury, fears had been expressed that there would be no money on hand to pay mileage. This morning it was announced that \$5000 had been received by the treasurer since November 1st, and of this \$355 was from new charters. The representative of the Glass Workers' District Assembly No. 800 announced that, in case of need, they had \$100,000 from which the General Executive Board could draw as much as needed. District Assembly No. 45 of Cincinnati offered \$3000 as a gift, and others volunteered various sums, making the aggregate \$19,000. Liberal contributions were offered by nearly every delegate. This is regarded practically as an endorsement of and expression of confidence in the administration, which indicates that the present general master workman's advice will be taken and he will be urged to remain in office.

A resolution had been introduced to the effect that no action should be taken on the question of immigration restriction. This was adversely reported, and after a lively debate, in which the question of foreign immigration was thoroughly discussed, the committee report was adopted. This settled the fact that the General Assembly wishes some action taken looking toward restriction of foreign immigration, but just what means will be taken cannot now be predicted. The Committee on State of the Order still had the floor when a recess for dinner was taken.

**BARRY DEFEATED.**

Barry's case came up for consideration at the afternoon session. The report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances stated that Barry was expelled for circulating vilifying reports about his colleagues on the Executive Board. It recited the statements and allegations made by Barry at various times. The Grievance Committee by unanimous vote decided in favor of the General Executive Board. A long debate then ensued.

George Schilling of Chicago took the floor and made a strong speech in behalf of Barry.

General Master Workman Powderly made a careful statement of his side of the case. The chief points were the same as those made in his annual address. Several other able speakers followed, and at the end of the debate on roll-call the General Executive Board's action was sustained by a vote of 125 to 24.

It is claimed by several delegates that of the 24 not more than half a dozen were actually Barry's friends. The remainder, they say, voted against him for legal reasons, and would support Powderly on any question of policy. The Barry matter being settled, and abundant means being at the service of the order, the delegates tonight are feeling much better than early in the week. Powderly seems to be hourly growing stronger among the delegates.

**A SENSATION PROMISED.**

Barry said to a reporter tonight that he is greatly surprised at the action of the General Assembly, and that he was more than ever prepared to prove every statement he has made relative to the doings of the general officers.

"Now that I have been denied a hearing," said he, "I shall take my case to the high court of public opinion, and I believe that when the people know, the men who control the Knights of Labor today, and are living at the expense of poverty, will be considered the infamously scoundrels that ever lived and become a stain on the nostrils of honest men. I have been twenty-two years a trades-unionist and Knight of Labor, and never had a speck of dirt on my card. I appreciate my position in being expelled for exposing their rascality. This is all I shall say at present. From now on, people may expect to hear from me daily until I have placed these men in their true light before the public."

Barry has a long statement of his case which he will give to the public later. It is said to be a detailed and very sensational statement of what he has been charging against the general officers.

**WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Women's Industrial League tonight adopted a protest, addressed to the convention at Indianapolis, against the admission of Chinese to the Knights of Labor. The appeal, in conclusion, says:

"We demand less selfishness from organized labor in the future, and that it shall show more liberality to the interests of our wage-working women. New York city furnishes 2000 prostitutes annually. These recruits come largely from underpaid and starved women. If you are sincere as a body, protect your own household from these immoral lepers, who are taking the bread out of the mouths of our wage-women and driving them to prostitution and starvation."

**A Scientific Expedition.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—On the steamer City of Washington, which left this afternoon for Havana and Mexican ports, was a naval expedition under the command of Lieut. John A. Norris. Lieut. Charles Leach and Ensign J. H. Holcomb and St. Louis were also of the party. The expedition has been assigned to the scientific task of determining the magnetic force between Vera Cruz and La Libertad, San Salvador, on the Pacific coast. It is proposed to connect Vera Cruz on the east coast with La Libertad on the west coast, thus bringing together the ends of two chains of the secondary meridian position. In addition to the usual astronomical outfit they have a complete apparatus for making observations upon the directions and intensity of the earth's magnetism for correction of the variation circles on charts of the coast.

**Died in His Boots.**

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—The desperado Queen was shot and killed near Vinita, I. T., last evening by Deputy Sheriff Carter and posse. Frank Barber, who was with Queen, had his horse shot from under him, but escaped. Queen was in the Missouri Pacific train robbery at Gibson, I. T., last spring, and was wanted in different parts of the Southwest on different charges.

**A Defaulter Pays Up.**

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—Word was received here this afternoon that Col. John Atkinson and Henry Thubert had effected a settlement in London, England, with the absconding banker, C. R. Waldron of Hillsdale. Enough money has been given up to liquidate all of the banker's debts.

**Admiral Baldwin Dead.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Admiral Baldwin died at noon today.

The funeral will take place from St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church on Fifth avenue next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

**Mrs. Jay Gould's Condition.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The improvement noticeable yesterday in the condition of Mrs. Jay Gould was still apparent today, but she is by no means out of danger.

**Barnum Better.**

LIME ROCK (Ct.), Nov. 17.—Barnum continues to improve.

## POLITICAL GOSSIP.

**Dakota's Claims Presented to the Next President.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The big ratification set for tonight was abandoned in accordance with the resolution of the committee at Tuesday's meeting. So many people had already rallied, and others were tired of participating every few days in street parades, that the committee concluded that the Indianapolis public wanted a rest and cessation of the noise and din that has reigned for three months past.

Gen. Harrison spent the day quietly, receiving many callers. Among these was A. C. Mellett, Governor-elect of the prospective State of Dakota. He spent an hour or more with Gen. Harrison, discussing the situation and expectations of the people of Dakota.

To a correspondent tonight Mr. Mellett said that the President-elect proved a good listener, but refrained from expressing in any manner his views regarding the admission of the Dakotas.

**AN OVATION TO MORTON.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The parade of Republican clubs here tonight in celebration of the party victory was a great demonstration. Vice-President Morton, who attended the procession, was given an enthusiastic ovation by 25,000 men in line, and many thousand spectators.

**GRADY FOR SENATOR.**

ATLANTA (Ga.), Nov. 17.—Mr. Grady has a letter in the Constitution, in which he again declines to be a candidate for United States Senator. The movement to put him in Gov. Colquitt's place has progressed during the week in spite of Grady's repeated refusal to become a candidate.

**HARRISON'S IOWA PLURALITY.**

DES MOINES (Iowa), Nov. 17.—Official returns from every county in the State give Harrison 211,592, Cleveland 179,399; Harrison's plurality, 31,193.

**BETTER STILL.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—A clerical omission of 3800 Republican votes was made in the aggregate Congressional vote announced yesterday. This makes the Republican plurality 4571.

**ARKANSAS RETURNS.**

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Nov. 17.—Complete official returns of the late election in Arkansas give Cleveland 53,962, Harrison, 58,792, Streeter 10,636, Fisk 614.

**KAMPANT TRAMPS.**

**They Terrorize a Town—One of the Gang Killed.**

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), Nov. 17.—[By the Associated Press.] A gang of 23 tramps boarded a local freight train late this afternoon on the Boston and Albany Railway between this city and Indian Orchard. When the train stopped at Indian Orchard station they were obliged to get off while switching was going on. Afterward they attempted to board the train again, and a brisk fight ensued. The train hands beat the men off with coupling-plans, and the ruffians retaliated by throwing stones at the train until out of reach. They then terrorized the community generally, and threw stones at the depot. The station was closed from this city. A special train was made up with a force of policemen on board. The tramps were taken to the Indian Orchard Station and the officers gave chase, each singling out a man. Six were captured in this way, and City Marshal Clure of the depot killed a seventh. The shooting was accidental. The dead man is supposed to be a bank burglar.

**Railway Laborers Committing Outrages.**

SHEENBROOKS (Quebec), Nov. 17.—The Hereford railway troubles have been resumed. About 125 Italians are now striking at Pacifico, six miles from the border. On Thursday night, by cutting away a portion of the trestle, they secured two engines which had been in use during the day. They had previously prevented the working of the trestle. Their grievances are singular one. They demand full pay, though during the last month the weather has been so wet that the men have been able to carry on their work. Their strike time, but they consider themselves entitled to full pay, and are trying to secure it by means of intimidation and taking possession of valuable rolling-stock.

**Perry Belmont Going Abroad.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Representative Perry Belmont of the First New York District has been tendered and has accepted the appointment of United States Minister to Spain to succeed L. M. Curry, resigned. Belmont will at once transmit to the Governor of New York his resignation as Representative, in order that his place may be filled by special election. His resignation as a member of the House will cause a vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is chairman.

**An Appeal for Farnell.**

LINCOLN (Neb.), Nov. 17.—President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League of America issued a stirring appeal today reviewing the causes leading to the appointment of the Farnell Commission and its work, and asking Irishmen of every political shade to join in raising at once the Farnell defense fund and remit the same as speedily as possible to the treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly at Detroit.

**A Fugitive Captured.**

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Nov. 17.—News has just been received of the capture at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., of G. A. Gafford, a fugitive from justice since last March, and a fugitive from justice for murdering or being accessory to the murder of three convicts at the Coal Hill mining camp, Johnson county, Ark., of which he was warden. His brutality to the convicts at Coal Hill furnished a great sensation at the time.

**He Defended Himself.**

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Nov. 17.—Near Mt. Vernon, Ky., last night William Newcomb and John Roberts killed Hiram Roberts from his bed in a store where he was clerking. Roberts came to the door in his night clothes, when the men assailed him with knives. He defended himself with his revolver, fatally wounding both men. The attack was the result of an old quarrel.

**Keely Sent to Jail.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Judge Pennington this morning issued an attachment against Keely for contempt of court, in refusing to produce the model of his motor as ordered.

Keely was subsequently committed to the County Prison till he should purge himself of contempt by compliance with the order of court.

**Killed His Father.**

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—At Berea tonight, Joseph and Louis Coon were engaged in a fight and their father attempted to separate them. Joseph struck his father with a stone, killing him instantly.

**An Earthquake.**

MILFORD (Mass.), Nov. 17.—Residents in this place and vicinity experienced a slight, but conspicuous earthquake this morning lasting from two to four minutes. Dwellings were slightly shaken.

**Dismissed.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the suspension of Quincy A. Brooks, Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Wash., because of general dissatisfaction with his administration.

**Jacksonville's Bulletin.**

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Nov. 17.—Thirteen new cases of yellow fever today, one death; total cases, 4599; deaths, 397.

**Close Football Game.**

PRINCETON (N. J.), Nov. 17.—Princeton today defeated Harvard in an exciting football match. Score, 13 to 6.

**Pension Granted.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A pension has been granted to John F. Branch of Artesia.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

**A GENERAL CHAT WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.**

**Who Was Solon?—Where Did Hypatia Live?—Learn Something New Every Day—Peter the Pumpkin Eater—Books of Other Days.**

I have not forgotten how children feel, that is why I am so fond of the boys and the girls of today, and I think there is nothing in the whole wide world that is so full of interest as a child. When I see the boys on the streets I think, "I wonder what those boys will be when they get to be men. I wonder if any of them will be President of these United States by and by. Which of them will be Governors, or foreign ministers? Who of them will be soldiers, and will any of them have to fight the battles of their country? Who among them will become great lawyers or statesmen? Who will go to Congress to help make laws for the Nation, and who of them all will be our historians, our poets, our editors and our architects. And the girls! no indeed, I do not forget them. The girls whom I meet, and tell girls who write for the Times-Mirror, what will they be when they get to be 'grown-up women?' Will any of them write beautiful books of prose or poetry, such as people will love to read? How many of them will be teachers and artists, or musicians? We cannot tell anything about it, can we? There is only one thing that we can do, and that is to make the most of our opportunities, and let ourselves be the best we may for places of usefulness.

When I was a little girl I had a sister only seventeen months younger than myself. We had a large, pleasant chamber where we used to sleep. Across the street, to the front of it, was a line old oak grove, where the squirrels lived and the harvest of ripe acorns, and where the birds built their nests and yakked us in the mornings with their songs. With the windows flung wide open on summer mornings, how full our room was of music and sunshine! All this loveliness seemed to quicken our thoughts, and for an hour or so every morning we would lie there in our chamber telling wonderful fairy tales about impossible heroes and their marvelous deeds.

I remember so well that when we were fairly awake I would say: "Now, Mary, I will make up a story and tell you, and then you make up one and tell me." Then we would begin, and such long stories we would tell about knights and princes, and fairies who had turned children into birds, and all such things that our fancy dreamed of. When I was done my little sister had her story ready, and I used to listen to her with as much delight as I had in reading "The Giant Killer," "Tom Thumb" or "Cinderella."

I think this habit of story-making was very good practice for us, because it quickened our imagination, and it made us more observant of the habits of the birds, the insects and the animals about us, for we wanted to find something new every day for the stories which we told.

We had not as many books in those days as the children of today have. There was no Wide World or St. Nicholas, with their pages full of beautiful illustrations, charming stories, and delightful knowledge. We had the Youth's Companion, the Holo books, a little pictorial Sunday paper, and such stories as "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," "Pilgrim's Progress," etc., together with the lesser tales of Blue Beard, Cinderella, and those never-worn-out "Melodies of Mother Goose." I never dreamed when I read the story of "Peter the Pumpkin-eater," who had a wife that he was obliged to put in a pumpkin shell, that I should ever live to see one large enough for such purpose. But here in California I have seen pumpkins about large enough for a pumpkin eater. "The Arabian Nights," "Pilgrim's Progress," etc., together with the lesser tales of Blue Beard, Cinderella, and those never-worn-out "Melodies of Mother Goose." I never dreamed when I read the story of "Peter the Pumpkin-eater," who had a wife that he was obliged to put in a pumpkin shell, that I should ever live to see one large enough for such purpose. But here in California I have seen pumpkins about large enough for a pumpkin eater.

Dear Mrs. Oles: I often read the good advice you give in our column to the girls and boys, and I thought I would like to ask you a question. I like to read very much, and last night I saw my sister reading a book called "The Quick and the Dead," and I asked her to let me read it, too, but she said no, it would not do for little girls to read. Then she took it up.

Now, I am 13 years old, and I think I ought to read anything that she does. Please tell me if I ought to read the book.

My mamma thinks the theater is wrong, but my sister goes every chance she gets. Do you think it is wrong. Hoping you will answer soon, I remain, your admiring friend,

ALICE K.

Now, my dear young friend, we will have just a minute's talk together. In regard to the story which you speak of, "The Quick and the Dead," I do not think it a profitable story for any one to read. It is sensational and unhealthy in tone, and it would not teach you a single noble truth to read it. So would not you like to read it, if it were you? When the world is full of instructive and entertaining books, it seems unwise for young people to waste their time in reading such books as this. As to the theater, there are some plays that are of influence of which are as bad as books, and there are some dramas, like those of Shakespeare, that teach great and impressive lessons; but if I were in your place, I would try to be content, and be guided by your mother's wishes in this matter. You surely would not wish to pay her by doing anything which she considers wrong.

I hope you will write me again. I should like to have a regular Thanksgiving of letters from our boys and girls next week.

**Good News for Los Angeles.**

(Special Dispatch.)

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1888.

The Plunder Store, Los Angeles, Cal.: On receipt of this dispatch offer stock on hand at retail, or in lots at any price, to make room for Plunkett's large retail stock, lately damaged by fire, which we bought of the underwriters at less than twenty-five cents on the dollar. Goods under way now.

J. WEINMAN & CO.

**Democracy's Opportunity.**

(Philadelphia North American.)

Thomas Jefferson once said: "A respectable minority is useful as a check upon the majority." Whether the party that claims him as the founder will fill the bill or not is hard to tell, but it will at least have a chance to try.

**Gone to Join 'ackville.**

(New York Chronicle.)

G. Cleveland seems to be no longer persona grata with the American people. Hence these passports.

**The Weather.**

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—At 5:37 a.m. the thermometer registered 59; at 12:37 p.m., 62; at 5:37 p.m., 61. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.97, 29.99, 29.99. Maximum temperature, 67. Minimum temperature, 57. Weather, raining. Rainfall, .68.

**INDICATIONS.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Indications for 24 hours for California: Southerly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

girls' letters. If I see this in print, I will write again. I live between Broadway and Union, on Girard street. From your little friend,

ALICE MALONEY.

Yes, I saw the parade, and thought it a fine affair.

Well, now, if I am not glad to hear once more from our little friend Mattie, I miss my boys and girls when I do not hear from them for a long time.

SAN BERNARDINO, Nov. 10, 1888.

Dear Mrs. Oles: I have seen the papers, and notice the boys and girls are behaving real badly. But you know school has just commenced, and every one is busy at their studies, and getting lazy too, I guess. I think I am. I do not live at San Pedro, as you thought, but at San Bernardino, where we have the lovely mountain view of San Bernardino County, all covered with sun and Old Baldy, and the Arrow-head Springs, and it is a lovely place. I like it so much. Last night we had a fine parade in honor of Harrison, our next President. I was as big a boy as any. I had a torch and flag at home, and I made a big noise, and hurrahed for Harrison, but I did not go up town, as papa was too tired, and it was so late when he got home.

My school is real nice, and I have a nice teacher. She is very particular. Mamma went up one day and staid all the forenoon, and liked it very much.

I have asked a boy here to write for the boys and girls, and he said he would. I hope he will, for he seems real nice, and it will be some new for our corner. Perhaps some of the boys and girls will wake up about Christmas time with a nice story on something fine. We are to have a big dinner in the M. E. Church on Thanksgiving day, and it is to be free. Our minister is Mr. Welch, and we like him so much, and I think we will have something nice Christmas time at the church. I am going to have papa take me to Los Angeles some day soon to see my aunty there. We went up one day to the country, and some of the boys and girls were with us. I have had a letter from a boy named John. Now, I am not going to write a long letter, as you may have a lot that are more interesting. I feel too stupid to write, and mamma says I write too long and am sure to bore you. I only two lines. I hope that our corner will do better and write something nice. Now, good-by, with my best wishes for your corner and you. Your friend,

MATTIE GLENN SHAW.

When you come to Los Angeles I should be very glad to have you come and see me at the TIMES office. I have a quiet little room all by myself, where I can make my friends welcome.

And now I welcome another new correspondent to this week, and her letter shall surely have a place in THE TIMES.

EAST LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13, 1888.

My Dear Mrs. Oles: I have often read the boys' and girls' column in the Sunday Times, and like it very much. It is so interesting to me to take the Sunday morning TIMES and spend a few minutes reading it. I take so much pleasure in it that I often wish they were longer.

I often thought I would write to you, but one thing and another kept me from it. Tonight, after I got through with my studies, I thought that I could not employ my spare moments any better than by writing to you.

This being my first letter to you, I wish you would be so kind as to correct my mistakes, and excuse my mistakes. I have been going to school only a short time. I was 10 years old on the 5th of last month. I have a little sister 3 years old. Her name is Mary Jessie, but we always call her Jessie.

Hoping to see your letter in next Sunday's TIMES, I remain, your true friend,

ELLEN AMANDA KELLEHER, No. 20 South Truman street.

Another letter! I thought last night that I was not going to have a single letter from you this week, but the evening mail brought me four. Let us see what this young friend writes:

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13, 1888.

Dear Mrs. Oles: I often read the good advice you give in our column to the girls and boys, and I thought I would like to ask you a question. I like to read very much, and last night I saw my sister reading a book called "The Quick and the Dead," and I asked her to let me read it, too, but she said no, it would not do for little girls to read. Then she took it up.

Now, I am 13 years old, and I think I ought to read anything that she does. Please tell me if I ought to read the book.

My mamma thinks the theater is wrong, but my sister goes every chance she gets. Do you think it is wrong. Hoping you will answer soon, I remain, your admiring friend,

ALICE K.

Now, my dear young friend, we will have just a minute's talk together. In regard to the story which you speak of, "The Quick and the Dead," I do not think it a profitable story for any one to read. It is sensational and unhealthy in tone, and it would not teach you a single noble truth to read it. So would not you like to read it, if it were you? When the world is full of instructive and entertaining books, it seems unwise for young people to waste their time in reading such books as this. As to the theater, there are some plays that are of influence of which are as bad as books, and there are some dramas, like those of Shakespeare, that teach great and impressive lessons; but if I were in your place, I would try to be content, and be guided by your mother's wishes in this matter. You surely would not wish to pay her by doing anything which she considers wrong.

I hope you will write me again. I should like to have a regular Thanksgiving of letters from our boys and girls next week.

**Good News for Los Angeles.**

(Special Dispatch.)

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1888.

The Plunder Store, Los Angeles, Cal.: On receipt of this dispatch offer stock on hand at retail, or in lots at any price, to make room for Plunkett's large retail stock, lately damaged by fire, which we bought of the underwriters at less than twenty-five cents on the dollar. Goods under way now.

J. WEINMAN & CO.

**Democracy's Opportunity.**

(Philadelphia North American.)

Thomas Jefferson once said: "A respectable minority is useful as a check upon the majority." Whether the party that claims him as the founder will fill the bill or not is hard to tell, but it will at least have a chance to try.

**Gone to Join 'ackville.**

(New York Chronicle.)

G. Cleveland seems to be no longer persona grata with the American people. Hence these passports.

**The Weather.**

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—At 5:37 a.m. the thermometer registered 59; at 12:37 p.m., 62; at 5:37 p.m., 61. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.97, 29.99, 29.99. Maximum temperature, 67. Minimum temperature, 57. Weather, raining. Rainfall, .68.

**INDICATIONS.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Indications for 24 hours for California: Southerly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

Hotel del Coronado.

NOTED FOR

Evenness of Temperature, DELIGHTFUL DAYS PLEASANT NIGHTS!

—THE—

HOTEL del CORONADO

San Diego County.

—IS THE MOST—

Remarkable and Magnificent

On the continent of America.

The climate of the peninsula whereon this gorgeous structure stands is both PRESERVATIVE AND RESTORATIVE.

Residents of Los Angeles readily admit the fact that the night air is much warmer than that of Los Angeles during the winter and so balmy that people can sit outside in the evenings.

There is NO MUD and LESS FOGS than prevail here in the country. The temperature during the winter is 5° warmer at Coronado than that of the most favored of the world-renowned Mediterranean resorts.

Rates, from \$2 per day by the month; transients, \$3 per day and up according to room.

E. S. BABCOCK, Jr., Manager.

HOTEL del CORONADO

EXCURSION AND INFORMATION AGENCY.

Cor. Spring and Franklin Sts., Near the Santa Fe office, LOS ANGELES: : CALIFORNIA.

Real Estate.

CALIFORNIA LANDS

—NEAR—

LOS ANGELES!

THE SIMI LAND & WATER CO., Los Angeles, Cal., has for sale a large body of fine fruit, farming and grazing lands, well watered, and located in one of the most attractive and beautiful portions of Southern California. They offer lands from \$5 to \$400 per acre, on very easy terms for actual settlers, and will make special inducements to colonists. For maps, price lists and full information, apply to

R. W. POINDEXTER, Sec'y, 19 W. First St., Los Angeles.

**PET CIGARETTES ARE THE BEST!**

CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find the

**PET CIGARETTES SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!**

They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequalled for their delicate aroma and rich taste, and are absolutely

Without Adulteration or Drugs.

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, RICHMOND, VA.

6000 TONS OF COAL

FOR SALE!







## BUSINESS.

## Money, Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegram to the Times.

New York, Nov. 17.—Money on call, easy at 1 1/2 per cent; last loan, 2 per cent; closed offered 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent.

Sterling exchange, firm at 48 1/2 for 60-day bills, 4 3/4 for demand.

New York, Nov. 17.—The stock market today was a limited one. The fluctuations were very narrow, and the volume of business small, but all through there was a quiet undertone of strength that showed on the surface whenever any buying orders were executed.

Government bonds, dull but firm.

New York stock market.

New York, Nov. 17.

U. S. 4s.....127 1/2; North Pacific, 20 1/2.

U. S. 4s.....127 1/2; N. P. preferred, 60 1/2.

U. S. 4s.....127 1/2; Oregon Imp., 70 1/2.

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CAPITAL, \$3,200,000.

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All business strictly confidential.

Brokerage and other charges reasonable.

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Financial Matters.

TO SELL—Los Angeles City 7 per cent bonds at 107.

Citizens' Water Co.'s 6 per cent bonds at 105.

On loan at 100.

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Prompt



